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STORM STRIKES A METHODIST ELECTION.

Two New Bishops Chosen at Cleveland Amid Wild Excitement.

Chaplain McCabe and Earl Cranston to Fill the Much Sought Offices.

AN END TO A FIVE DAYS' FIGHT.

One Declares People Are Being Converted Too Fast, and That Baptizing a Photograph Will Eventually Be All That Is Necessary.

Cleveland, May 19.—The agony of a five-days' fight to select two bishops by the Methodist Conference is over, and Chaplain C. C. McCabe and Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston, of the Colorado Conference, are the lucky candidates, while half a dozen other church dignitaries of equal prominence are left out in the cold.

The fight and the elements leading up to it were marked by scenes of wild confusion. The Conference was in ill-humor when Bishop Bowman called it to order this morning, and the acrimony rapidly developed as the day's proceedings continued. Days of valuable time had been spent in voting for bishops while subjects of great importance have not been given consideration. The fact that the great business of the Conference is so in arrears had excited the delegates and they were spilling for a fight. The opportunity was not slow in presenting itself.

An Iowa delegate named Rev. Charles L. Stafford precipitated the row by moving that the election of bishops be indefinitely postponed.

"We do not need these bishops," he exclaimed, "and the vote of the last two days looks as though the Conference is in this opinion, too. Any ten bishops who have good health can attend to the business of the Episcopal Board. We have fourteen, besides two who have been declared non-effective. The best interests of this Conference demand that voting stop now and that the business of the Conference proceed."

Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley jumped to his feet. "To postpone this election is ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Already three men have had a majority of the votes cast and one of these came within thirty or forty votes of being elected. In one of the dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church they have taken fifty to sixty ballots and then adjourned to think it over for six months without an election. And yet the election of a Methodist bishop carries with it more power than a dozen Protestant diocesan bishops. There is but one remedy left the voting proceed until one elects a bishop or until..."

Rev. James H. May, of New York, exclaimed the conference when he declared in favor of the motion to postpone, and boldly said it was apparent to him that there was no Episcopal timber in the conference. There was no man who looked up high enough to secure the endorsement.

ELECTIONEERING OPPOSED. General Rutledge, of New Jersey, favored the motion, and charged that the great body of the Church does not want more bishops. He said the doors had been opened in order that aspiring men might see new fields.

Dr. Kynett then threw bouquets to all candidates, and said no combinations existed, and it was a matter of congratulation. Wild applause greeted this declaration. Dr. Kynett closed with an appeal to vote down the motion and vote on.

The conference took Dr. Kynett's advice and "voted on." Fourteen ballots had already been taken, and the fifteenth was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 504; necessary to a choice, 336; C. C. McCabe, 244; Earl Cranston, 228; J. W. Hamilton, 109; H. A. Buttz, 112; T. B. Neely, 50; J. W. E. Bowen, 20.

A tremendous outburst of applause greeted the announcement that C. C. McCabe had been elected. Another ballot was at once ordered. The new bishop took the platform, but begged to be excused from either singing or speaking for the present.

While the voters were in retirement the Rev. Robert Forbes created more excitement by remarking that people were getting converted too fast. Out West they were getting things down so fine that every man who held up his hand for Jesus was declared converted. They would soon have it down so fine that a man would be allowed to send his cabinet photograph to be baptized by sprinkling.

Then the sixteenth ballot was announced as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 504; necessary to a choice, 336; J. W. Hamilton, 55; H. A. Buttz, 82; T. B. Neely, 10; Earl Cranston, 393. Dr. Cranston was then formally declared elected and invited to take his seat on the platform. This ended one of the most exciting days of the Methodist Episcopal Conference.

THE NEW BISHOPS. Bishop McCabe was born in Ohio fifty-eight years ago. He came from Methodist ancestors. For many years he has been known as Chaplain McCabe. He was taken prisoner during the war and at Liberty Prison suffered everything but death. Immediately after the war he was elected assistant secretary of the Church Extension Society, with headquarters in Philadelphia, in which position he was associated with Dr. Kynett for sixteen years. Twelve years ago he was made secretary of the Missionary Society, in which capacity he has since been engaged. He was at one time a man of very considerable worldly means, but has given a large part of it to church work. He has the reputation of being the best man in the church for raising money.

Earl Cranston is the senior publishing agent of the Methodist Book Concern at New York, to which position he was elected in 1880, and which he has filled very successfully, developing its resources in a wonderful degree. He comes from Colorado and is a member of that conference. For many years he preached in Indiana, Illinois and Colorado, and was a soldier and a member of the Loyal Legion. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years.



Bishop G. C. McCabe.

TO MEET SAGE AND GOULD FACE TO FACE.

Taxpayers' Alliance Wants a Conference to Bring Rapid Transit to a Head.

Three Elevated Lines Proposed for the Territory Beyond the Harlem River.

Promoters of This Movement Believe That Only by Such a Meeting Can Matters Be Arranged.

With a view of bringing rapid transit discussions to a head, the Taxpayers' Alliance yesterday asked Mayor Strong to bring about a conference of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad officials, the Rapid Transit Commissioners, representatives of citizens' organizations and of the city government.

The Mayor said he would do what he could to bring about this novel meeting, where George Gould and Russell Sage may be asked directly what they propose doing. If the Mayor succeeds, the Taxpayers' Alliance will present a plan providing for the construction of an eastern, a western, and a central "L" road into the trans-Harlem territory.

The Alliance has adopted this as the beginning of a rapid transit campaign, and its spokesman, ex-School Commissioner James A. Goulden, said yesterday:

"What we want is to meet these people face to face and give them a chance to tell why we of upper New York have not had better transit facilities; what they are willing to do. We want the Rapid Transit Commissioners to be present, so that a bargain can be clinched on the spot."

"The Taxpayers' Alliance has taken up the fight because it represents 27 organizations and 6,000 property holders. The organizations are represented by delegates, and at a meeting of these delegates last night it was determined to urge the construction of three new lines as follows:

"A western line from One Hundred and Tenth street over Washington Heights and through Fort George, Inwood, Kingsbridge and Van Cortlandt Park to Yonkers.

"A central line from the present terminus of the Third Avenue road by way of Fordham and Bedford Park to Woodlawn.

"An eastern line from One Hundred and Forty-second street through Woodstock, Farms, West Chester, Williamsbridge and Wakefield to Mount Vernon.

"We propose," went on Mr. Goulden, "that if the Manhattan 'L' will agree to build these lines it shall receive whatever privileges it desires south of the Harlem."

Among those who are backing the Taxpayers' Alliance are ex-Judge Ernest Hall, Senator Charles L. Guy, ex-Assemblyman W. W. Niles, Jr., chairman of the Alliance's Rapid Transit Committee; Professor A. H. Dundon, of the Normal College; Tax Commissioner James L. Wells, Commissioner Haffen, Rev. Dr. B. J. McMahon, of West Chester; John J. Brady, Assistant Corporation Counsel; A. C. Hottenroth, ex-Judge Joseph R. Angel and Aldermen Randall and School.

It is understood that if the Manhattan company will agree to build new lines in the annexed district, the Taxpayers' Alliance will try to get property holders to waive claims for damages.

BROKEN PANE CAUSES A SUIT.

Malloy Wants \$25,000 Damages from the Metropolitan Traction Company.

James P. Malloy, a travelling salesman for Joseph Bayan, who represents Blaisdell & Co., of Paris, has, through his lawyer, John C. Robinson, of No. 11 Pine street, brought suit against the Metropolitan Traction Company for \$25,000 damages for false arrest and imprisonment. The papers in the case have already been served, and the company's officials have until to-morrow to file their answer.

Malloy was arrested on the night of April 27 for breaking a pane of glass on an Avenue C car. He claimed that he was violently thrown against a car window, when a switch was being crossed at Twenty-ninth street. The conductor preferred a charge of malicious mischief against him, because he refused to pay \$2 for the pane, and he was locked up.

HANGED BY BRUTAL YOUTHS.

Victim Was Taken Down for Dead and Is Not Expected to Recover.

Ottumwa, Ia., May 19.—A juvenile hanging took place at Eldon, in the southwest part of this county, yesterday, and as a result a twelve-year-old boy is lying at the point of death and two youths, aged eighteen and twenty-two years, are in jail here charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

Mike Evans and Fred Dodd became enraged yesterday at the taunts of Jimmie Spurbuck and tied a chain around his neck. Fastening the other end to a board on the stock yards fence, they threw the victim over. The lad struggled wildly to free himself, while the young men who strung him up stood by until the boy's face blackened and his tongue protruded. Then they fled and told the first man they met that they had seen little Jimmie Spurbuck hanging dead.

The victim was hastily taken down and carried, apparently dead, to the home of his parents. He was finally resuscitated, but it is thought he will not recover.

HOLT WILL MYSTERY IN COURT.

Many Testify That the Signatur Is Genuine.

Washington, May 19.—The Holt willcase hearing, involving the validity of a will alleged to have been made by the late Judge Advocate-General, was resumed in Judge Bradley's court this morning. Lake Devlin, the executor under the will in question, testified.

A number of questions tending to fix the



Says His Wife Ruined His Business.

Morris Finkelstein, who has a ladies' tailoring establishment at No. 78 West Forty-eighth street, has begun action for separation from his wife on account of her extreme jealousy. He says she would scarcely allow him to measure a customer, and that if he lingered over the task she would fly into a rage and drive the customer from the store. In this way, he says, she has nearly ruined his business.

connection of the witness with the recovery of the mysterious document, were put to him with a view to showing that he might have secreted the will, but nothing definite was elicited.

Miss Josephine Holt-Throckmorton, of New York, and Miss Lizzie Hynes, of Kentucky, beneficiaries of the will, testified to the genuineness of the document. Major Charles B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., retired, father of Miss Throckmorton, was questioned rather sharply as to the circumstances leading up to his court-martial and subsequent retirement, and his later relation to Judge Holt. Objections were made to this line of questioning, but they were overruled. Counsel for the Curators claimed a right to show the character and credibility of the witness. Several other witnesses testified that the signature of the will was genuine.

WIFE WONT LET HIM MEASURE A WOMAN.

Morris Finkelstein Says His Better Half Has Ruined His Business.

So Jealous That She Spoils His Trade as a Ladies' Tailor.

NOW HE IS SUING FOR DIVORCE.

Claims That She Has Frightened His Customers and Caused Him to Lose a Business of \$50,000 a Year.

Morris S. Finkelstein, who conducts a ladies' tailoring establishment at No. 78 West Forty-eighth street, has begun an action in the Supreme Court for a separation from his wife Minnie. He alleges that she has ruined his business by her extreme jealousy. She could not see him put his arms around his female customers to take their measure and maintain her self control.

The Finkelsteins were married at Keere, in Russian Poland in 1883, and have three children. Finkelstein says he managed a large ladies' tailoring establishment in St. Petersburg. On account of the jealousy of his wife he was obliged to give it up. He left her in Russia and came to this country eight years ago, and started in business with one workman. He prospered and at last had a trade exceeding \$50,000 a year.

When his wife heard of this, he says, she came to America, and since her arrival he has had no peace of mind, and his business has been practically ruined. She first objected to his female bookkeeper, he claims, and he was obliged to employ a new one each month, and could only select homely women. When it became necessary for him to measure the waist of a female customer, she would stand beside him with her arms akimbo, and if the measurement was not taken rapidly she would fly into a temper and denounce both him and the customer in violent terms. Sometimes it became necessary to have a remeasurement taken, and when a patron made such a request, Mrs. Finkelstein, he alleges, would fly into a temper and order the customer from the place.

Then, Finkelstein says, his wife objected to his employing seamstresses, and made it so unpleasant for them that it was with difficulty he could retain any one in his employ. This condition of affairs continued so long that he has lost all his trade. In despair he retained Greutenthal & Greenhal to bring action in the Supreme Court for a separation, and the complaint has been served on Mrs. Finkelstein.

Mrs. Finkelstein yesterday emphatically denied her husband's charges. She said she had been served with papers in the suit, but had paid little attention to them. Her husband had informed her that she had



Mrs. Ida Ludam.

She admits taking goods from her own house and pawning them, but declares her husband's stinginess forced her to do it. She will fight his divorce suit. He denies her story.

MRS. LUDLAM STOLE FROM HER OWN HOME.

She Declares Her Husband's Meanness Forced Her to It.

When a Servant Whom She Accused Was Set Free, a Divorce Suit Was Brought.

YOUNG AND PRETTY BRIDE OF A YEAR.

Husband Denies His Wife's Charges, and the Story Promises to Be Told Fully in Court.

Atlantic City, N. J., May 19.—The divorce proceedings which Edward Ludlam, a young business man of this city, has instituted promises to reveal a most pathetic



story. Last Sunday night the city was astounded by the story that Mrs. Ida Ludlam, petite and pretty, only twenty-one years of age, the daughter of one of the leading men of the city, and married less than one year, was a self-confessed thief, having robbed, as alleged, her own home of many of the valuables it contained, and then caused the arrest of a servant girl for the theft.

The Ludlams lived in a pretty cottage on North Georgia avenue, and were apparently happy and well-mated. Nearly three weeks ago the husband told the authorities that his house had been robbed of a valuable gold watch and a banjo. The police promised to investigate, but the next night Ludlam again appeared and informed them that another robbery had been committed, his shaving set and dressing case having been taken.

Detective Barry the next night watched the house. He discovered nothing, but two Persian rugs and some bric-a-brac disappeared. Then, upon the advice of Mrs. Ludlam, the servant girl was arrested. Nothing could be proved against her, and the mystery deepened. Night after night the house was watched, and with regularity robberies were committed, until the house was fast becoming bare of its furnishings.

At last suspicion pointed to Mrs. Ludlam, and she was watched. Armed with evidence, the detective taxed her with the thefts. The young bride broke down, confessed, and gave a list of the goods she had stolen and the places where she had disposed of the plunder. The young husband's rage knew no bounds when he learned the facts, and he took immediate steps to secure a divorce.

That was the story which Ludlam and the detective made public on Sunday night,

but the wife declares there is another chapter which places a different aspect upon the case.

Up to the time of her marriage Ida Dancy was one of the belles of the city. At a social gathering she met Ludlam. On her part it was a case of love at first sight. She asserts that from the day of her marriage she has been abused and deprived of even the necessities of life. With no money to care for herself or her child, she declares that she was forced to steal and pawn to get necessities, and fear of her husband alone prevented her from informing her parents of her troubles.

This is the story which will be told in court when the divorce trial comes on. The wife's relatives are now backing her, and a counter suit will be filed. The husband denies the allegations of his wife.

PERJURY IN THE COHEN CASE.

Zibinski and Mrs. Duron Do Tell Swearing—Verdict for Plaintiff.

Eleven jurors—the twelfth having been dropped at his own request on the preceding day—returned to Justice Gleicher in Trial Term Part IX. of the Supreme Court yesterday a verdict for the plaintiff in Bernard Cohen's suit for divorce from Carrie Cohen, whom he accused of improper conduct with Alphonse L. Duron or W. W. Wolff at the Hotel Princess on the evening of March 16, 1905.

An attachment was issued for Duron, who had been subpoenaed to appear as a witness, but had failed to do so. His wife swore on the stand that Mr. Zibinski, one of Mrs. Cohen's friends, had promised her a suit of furniture if she would appear and testify in behalf of the defendant. Zibinski went on the stand immediately afterward and denied her statement. Mrs. Duron took the stand again and swore Zibinski had tried to get her to testify that her husband the co-respondent, was insane.

Franklin Lawrence, Juror No. 6, said it was plain to him somebody was lying, and he asked Justice Gleicher if warrants couldn't be issued by the Court if once Justice Gleicher said he might decide to send the case to the District Attorney.

Late in the afternoon the attachment was withdrawn on which Duron was to have been arrested, Justice Gleicher being satisfied that the subpoena had been served by mistake on somebody else in place of the co-respondent.

GOVERNMENT STORM-BOUND.

Cabinet Meeting Broken Up by the Elements.

Washington, May 19.—A terrific storm of wind, rain and hail, which passed over Washington between 11 and 1 o'clock today, broke up the Cabinet meeting in progress at the White House. The President and his advisers went to the windows of the Cabinet room to witness the destruction. Several of the fine old trees, both in front and rear of the White House, were blown down, while wholesale destruction was worked among the gawing palms.

In the Senate a sudden darkness overspread the chamber, so that it became necessary to have the gaslights over the glass ceiling. Then the storm broke force fully, the vivid flashes of lightning were followed by peals of thunder. The glass rose was not impervious to the deluge of rain, and it leaked at various points. The wind blew for four minutes at the rate of sixty miles an hour, with a gust of seventy-five miles. The temperature fell 28 degrees in four minutes.

STRUCK BY A WATERSPOUT.

Missouri Visited by the Most Disastrous Rains Known in Years.

St. Louis, May 19.—During the last thirty-six hours Missouri has been lashed by the heaviest rain known for many years. A waterspout struck Bosworth, Mo., last evening, and the streets of the prairie town were flooded. Farms were inundated for miles. No loss of life is reported.

The Leavenworth, surrounding Milan, Mo., is under water. Trains on the Quincy, Omaha & Kansas City road have stopped, and several bridges near Milan are wrecked. The storm extends from the Iowa line across Missouri, Eastern Kansas, Western Illinois, down into Arkansas and Tennessee.

NEW KIND OF ROW IN THE POLICE BOARD.

Grant and Parker Tardy, So the President Angriily Calls Off the Meeting.

Telephones the Mayor That They Caused Delay on an Important Resolution.

ACCUSED ONES DENY ALL BLAME.

Both Declare They Are Ready to Face Any Charges Mr. Roosevelt May Have Laid Against Them Before His Honor.

For some time Commissioner Grant has been regarded as the man on the fence which divided the Police Board. It was thought that Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews metaphorically had a good hold on each of the Colonel's legs.

Yesterday, however, indications were that Commissioner Grant had slid down from his perch of neutrality, and joined Commissioner Parker, hitherto a defiant minority. President Roosevelt's acts on observing this, indicate pulling down the fence and a declaration of war.

This is all suggested by Mr. Roosevelt's peremptory adjournment of the weekly meeting of the Police Board yesterday morning, before it had even met, and the subsequent visit of President Roosevelt to Mayor Strong, after announcing that he should prefer complaints against Parker and Grant, who remained away from the meeting.

There is an unwritten and much broken rule that meetings of the Board shall take place at 10 a. m. President Roosevelt, after a night spent in amateur Haron-al-Raschid duty, was in his office at 10 o'clock. Commissioner Andrews joined him a few moments later. At this time, also, Commissioner Parker was at his desk. Colonel Grant arrived half an hour later, and led Mr. Parker away to his office.

At twenty minutes past 11, after certain messages had passed between Grant's and Roosevelt's offices, the President arose, and in seeming anger declared the meeting adjourned.

He then announced that he should call up the Mayor by telephone and tell him he was unable to pass a resolution requested by the Mayor, as Parker and Grant would not attend a meeting, although it were on the premises.

He then went to his telephone and talked. He refused to repeat what he said, but declared he should personally lay complaint before the Mayor later in the day. Then he hurried off to the Health Board. This was just before noon.

At half-past 1 o'clock Mayor Strong said that he had received no communication from President Roosevelt by telephone or otherwise. "That covers the whole matter," he said.

Shortly before 5 o'clock President Roosevelt did call upon the Mayor and remained a short time in secret conversation with him. He then returned to Police Headquarters and made the following statement:

"Commissioner Andrews and I were here at 10 o'clock, prepared to have the regular weekly meeting at the proper time. I had received a communication from the Mayor, particularly requesting that a resolution be passed before 11 o'clock asking the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to provide \$300,000 to pay the 800 new patrolmen we are authorized to appoint."

"Soon after 10 Mr. Parker sent up to know if there was to be a meeting, and I replied, 'Yes, we are ready.' He went into Colonel Grant's office, however, and we waited until 11 o'clock. He then sent for the reply came that they were busy with some papers and would be up later. We sent repeated messages and at 11:30 were compelled to adjourn, as I was due at the Health Board at 12."

"I telephoned to the Mayor the exact reason the resolution had not been passed. When I called on him later he fully exonerated Mr. Andrews and myself."

"I did not call, however, to make any complaint. It was purely a matter of private business that took me there." Commissioner Parker said. "It is absurd to imagine that Colonel Grant and I stayed away from the meeting to upset the resolution. We could have done so far more effectively by going there and voting against it, but as I was mainly instrumental in getting the grant of 800 more men I should scarcely vote against an appropriation for my own scheme. Meetings have rarely before been held at 10 o'clock. They have been at all hours. At quarter past 11 o'clock I was in Colonel Grant's office discussing some matters which were to come before the meeting. A few minutes later we were on our way up, when we heard that the meeting had been adjourned. We certainly did not wish to shirk the resolution."

"If the President has complained to the Mayor, Commissioner Grant and myself will be ready to answer any charge."

Colonel Grant said: "I arrived from Washington early to-day and had some important matters which I wished to discuss with Commissioner Parker before the meeting. Until a quarter past 11 o'clock I had no intimation that an important resolution must be passed at once. I had got my papers together and was just starting upstairs when, to my astonishment, I heard the meeting had been adjourned."

The Mayor attended the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, but no mention was made of police affairs.

Close Schools on Pfingst Monday.

It has been decided by the Board of Education of Long Island City to close the schools next Monday, which is Pfingst Monday. School Commissioner John Foley, who offered the resolution, said, as the public schools had been closed on St. Patrick's Day, and as he had been waited on by a delegation of German citizens, he thought that no discrimination should be made. The resolution was unanimously adopted.